

In the United States Court of Federal Claims

OFFICE OF SPECIAL MASTERS

No. 19-0060V

UNPUBLISHED

BEHROOZ MOZAFFARIAN,

Petitioner,

v.

SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND
HUMAN SERVICES,

Respondent.

Chief Special Master Corcoran

Filed: March 11, 2020

Special Processing Unit (SPU);
Ruling on Entitlement; Concession;
Table Injury; Influenza (Flu) Vaccine;
Shoulder Injury Related to Vaccine
Administration (SIRVA)

Jimmy A. Zgheib, Zgheib Sayad, P.C., White Plains, NY, for petitioner.

Ronalda Elnetta Kosh, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC, for respondent.

RULING ON ENTITLEMENT¹

On January 11, 2019, Behrooz Mozaffarian filed a petition for compensation under the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program, 42 U.S.C. §300aa-10, *et seq.*,² (the “Vaccine Act”). Petitioner alleges that, after receiving the influenza vaccination on September 25, 2017, he suffered a shoulder injury related to vaccine administration which meets the Table definition for SIRVA or, in the alternative, was caused in fact by the influenza vaccination. Petition at 1, ¶¶ 4, 39-41. Petitioner further alleges that he received the vaccination in the United States, suffered the residual effects of his injury for more than six months, and that neither he nor any other party has filed a civil action or received compensation for his injury, alleged as vaccine

¹ Because this unpublished ruling contains a reasoned explanation for the action in this case, I am required to post it on the United States Court of Federal Claims' website in accordance with the E-Government Act of 2002. 44 U.S.C. § 3501 note (2012) (Federal Management and Promotion of Electronic Government Services). **This means the ruling will be available to anyone with access to the internet.** In accordance with Vaccine Rule 18(b), Petitioner has 14 days to identify and move to redact medical or other information, the disclosure of which would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy. If, upon review, I agree that the identified material fits within this definition, I will redact such material from public access.

² National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986, Pub. L. No. 99-660, 100 Stat. 3755. Hereinafter, for ease of citation, all “§” references to the Vaccine Act will be to the pertinent subparagraph of 42 U.S.C. § 300aa (2012).

caused. *Id.* at ¶¶ 4, 42-44. The case was assigned to the Special Processing Unit of the Office of Special Masters.

On March 10, 2020, Respondent filed his Rule 4(c) report in which he concedes that Petitioner is entitled to compensation in this case. Respondent's Rule 4(c) Report at 1. Specifically, Respondent indicates "[i]t is [his] position that petitioner has satisfied the criteria set forth in the Vaccine Injury Table (Table) and the Qualifications and Aids to Interpretation (QAI), which affords petitioner the presumption of causation because petitioner had no history of pain, inflammation or dysfunction in his left shoulder; his pain occurred within 48 hours of receipt of an intramuscular vaccination; his pain and reduced range of motion were limited to the shoulder in which the vaccine was administered; and no other condition or abnormality was identified to explain his symptoms." *Id.* at 4-5.

In view of Respondent's position and the evidence of record, I find that Petitioner is entitled to compensation.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

s/Brian H. Corcoran

Brian H. Corcoran
Chief Special Master